FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT BIGNONE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY040157 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0058 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone said today that the normalization of political parties will at the most be completed in 13 months after promulgation of the law and that the law will call for the new registration of the parties' membership. He also said that the government will not endorse an official party.

This statement was made by the president during a press conference held in the journalists' room at Government House where he announced that the definitive bill of the political parties organic law was submitted this afternoon to the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) which will make a decision on it as soon as possible.

The president first said that he received the bill this past weekend and a copy of it was sent to CAL in order to facilitate its decision and the subsequent enactment of the bill.

Bignone said that, after the law is promulgated there will be a month to ask for recognition and then 6 months for the parties to prove that they meet the minimum requirements for recognition as district parties or, if they wish, as national parties. Those parties which cannot show that they have the required membership in 6 months can request extension of 3 months to do so, but it will not be granted automatically.

He added: "I want to explain this because the request, should a party really need more than 6 months, will have to be well-founded. The bill so stipulates in order to avoid any type of speculative maneuver to force the unjustified delay of the process.

"This is to preclude a party, which does not really have the possibility of obtaining the required membership, from using the 3 months, thus forcing us to delay the whole process. Then it is clear that the request must be well-founded so that the 3-month extension can be granted."

Bignone indicated that the parties will have 90 days to elect party officials; and that all this, calculated on the basis of maximum time allowed, will take a total of 13 months. On the basis of minimum time, let's say that a party can be fully organized under its new officials in 8 months. Any variation will result from the 3-month extension request or by the 3 months to elect party officials, and these are maximum times.

If a party can elect its officials in 10 days, then the time will be shortened.

The president stated that the bill provides for new registration of party members, and added that what finally led us to include in the bill an overall registration of party members was the intention to make the parties' reorganization process as clear as possible.

He said that the updating of the party's registration book as old as 1972, with all the changes that could have existed since then to this date, will be a task as hard or harder than making a clear and clean new registration book for all parties.

Bignone said that he expected the bill to be approved as soon as possible, and as far as extra-party candidates are concerned, Bignone said that it will be a problem to be solved between the statute and the electoral law.

The president stated that while the parties are being reorganized, the current officials will be retained in their positions, and added: We have sufficient registration cards to begin registration immediately.

Asked about the date to begin a new process to prepare a new electoral law, Bignone stated: We are making consultations and it would be imprudent on my part to make any predictions.

Bignone added that to prepare this bill they consulted active politicians but not the parties as organizations to offer recommendations. These consultations were made at the Interior Ministry level and to a lesser degree with the president of the nation.

President Bignone admitted that different opinions have been taken into account in line with the objectives of the process, and in answer to a question on whether or not there will be elections by the end of 1983, and whether these elections will be held in stages, he stated that an answer in this regard would be premature.

Asked about recent remarks made by Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, he said: I would rather refer to the subject that resulted from the interpretations of the remarks made by the air force commander. I would say that the subject which resulted from those remarks, a subject which has been made public -- I am not saying that it was precisely what he said -- is the formation of a government party or something like that. That is the fundamental subject that resulted from his remarks, as I see it. But it is not so. By no means. Moreover, I know positively that the formation of an official party is not what Lami Dozo proposed.

He commented that today he had breakfast with General Lami Dozo adding that he keeps daily contact with the three commanders either personally or by phone.

In relation to the recomposition of the military junta he said: From my point of view and from my possibilities of action as president of the nation I have done and I will do everything possible because I consider the recomposition of the military junta as necessary and positive.

The chief of state indicated that there was no news in relation to the designation of a vice president and that during his conversation with Lami Dozo they discussed the situation of the governorship in La Rioja, San Luis and Santa Cruz and that no decision has been made indicating that these governors are fully carrying out their duties and that a solution can no longer be delayed.

Asked again about the remarks made by the commander of the air force, he restated: I am categorical regarding my position: From the point of view of the government, there is no official party.

Bignone admitted that he is going to keep in touch with union sectors and that in order to find the best way for this to happen the labor minister is going to find the way for us to meet with representative union leaders. I believe that this is an attitude the country needs; I believe that this is an exercise we all want, a real exercise in democracy.

Asked about what he thought of the behavior of political parties he said: "There are variations. I am not a friend of grandiloquence, of high sounding words. In some cases there have been expressions of this type, I do not deny it. My modest opinion is that what we really need is to get used to the idea of thinking differently but living in peace. In order to think differently and coexist, there is a need for an attitude of moderation. I am very much optimistic about an Argentine political solution because I believe that moderation is slowly but firmly taking ground. I reiterate that this is how I see it and this is why I am optimistic. I believe, as president of the nation, that this is how we are going to find the final solution we all want for the institutionalization of the country.

In answer to a question, Bignone stated that if the salary situation could be solved, we would not say that we are living through a difficult time, through an economic crisis. This is a problem which causes concern, a problem with no deadline, a serious problem. We feel it and we are facing it.

He said that the unity of the armed forces' cadres is absolute.

Returning to the salary problem, he said that if the solution to the inflation problem could be found in increasing salaries, what else then would the government want but to grant an increase immediately. The problem is much more serious than just to find a solution overnight by decree.

Asked whether a solution would be found to the Beagle conflict before the end of the year, Bignone said that he could not risk an opinion in this regard, and added that he will receive Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas tomorrow to discuss the matter.

He then referred to current contacts with Latin American and European countries seeking support to the final solution to the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas,, and said that an intensive activity is being carried out on this subject which is of national importance and of interest to all.

He then explained the reasons why he did not travel to the Chaco and Formosa in view of the emergency situation created by the floods that are affecting these two provinces, which he termed a national tragedy. Bignone said that an official has two motivations to travel to a given place. One is to implement measures which otherwise would be dellayed, and the other motivation is that of bringing relief, comfort or happiness by his very presence and he said that these motivations did not exist. First of all I have talked personally and over the phone with the governors, and I have sent ministers, and I am sure that all measures have been adopted. Moreover, he added, I would be conceited to think that before even completing a month as president of the nation, my presence in those places -- I was a stranger to all those people affected by the floods, no one even knew who General Bignone was -- that my presence there could bring comfort, happiness or hope to them.

Finally, in answer to a question he said that in his forthcoming meeting with the Italian foreign minister that they will discuss the Malvinas issue. He added: "The president of the nation must take advantage of any opportunity to discuss this issue, especially with those who understood the problem, and with those who have not understood it, to make them understand. In the case of Italy, it is really important because it is a country that gave important support to us on this issue."

HIGHLIGHTS OF DRAFT LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PY040042 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- President Maj Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone announced today that the draft of the political parties law was sent this afternoon to the legislative Advisory Commission, which will hand down its decision as soon as possible.

Bigone visited the press room of Government House this evening, where he outlined the highlights of the definitive draft of the political parties law.

The highlights of the draft are as follows:

District Parties: The Requirements for Their Recognition

In order to obtain recognition as a district party there must be an accredited membership equivalent to 4 per 1,000 of the respective voters registered and up to a maximum of 2 million voters. In practice this brings about a reduction to a maximum of 2 million voters in the voter registers of the federal capital and Buenos Aires districts. Thus, the requirement is 8,000 members in said districts.

National Parties: Requirements for Their Recognition

In order to operate as a national party, legal and political status must be acquired in five districts and the party must accredit a membership of 2 per 1,000 of the national voter register throughout the country.

Electoral Alliances

Regarding this topic, the draft leaves open the possibility of allowing the political parties to create alliances when elections are called, but they must keep within the requirements the law demands in order to maintain their legal status.

Confederations and Merger of Parties

The formation of confederations within the national parties as well as within the district parties and the merger of parties are foreseen without introducing major amendments into the legislation currently in force.

Intervention of the Districts by National Parties

It is provided that this intervention must be declared by the national board and that it must be based on express violations of the parties' statute or of the law. This intervention cannot last for more than 1 year.

Party Doctrine

The parties must adapt their declarations of principles and political actions to the principles and aims of the Constitution, consequently excluding those parties that, in their actions and internal organization, deny the principle of human rights; that advocate the replacement of the democratic system, the illegal use of force and the concentration of personal power.

Government and Organization

The draft contains the recognition that minorities can participate in organizations that govern the parties and in the list of candidates, as is established by the respective statute.

Membership

Regarding this topic, the draft incorporates the following modifications: A period of 180 days is established in which, if there is no rejection by the party authorities, membership will be accorded.

Membership in one party must be resigned in order to become a member of another party. Sanctions have been established for cases of double membership.

The party authorities have the obligation of informing the electoral court that membership has expired. It has been determined that the request for membership can be made before the party authorities, the electoral court or the post office.

Party Register

The electoral court must approve the party register.

Internal Elections

The system of direct and secret vote by the members is established for the election of party authorities. It also incorporates as a modification the requirement regarding the participation of the members in the internal elections in order that they be valid. This has been set at 10 percent of the minimum requirement (4 per 1,000) for obtaining recognition at the district level.

The Mandate of Party Authorities

The mandates cannot exceed a period of 4 years.

Legal Procedures

This chapter contains the ways and means that the member has of resorting to the courts when his rights have not been recognized and all internal procedures have been exhausted.

Following are some of the rules that will govern the already recognized parties during the process in which they will adapt themselves to the law:

The extension of the mandates of party authorities.

The naming of court overseers to supervise the process of party reorganization.

The requirement of proceeding with the renewal of party memberships in order to obtain definitive recognition.

The election of new authorities, thus concluding the process of recognition.

LAMI DOZO COMMENTS ON 2 AUG STATEMENT

PY030240 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1825 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] P nos Aires, 3 Aug (DYN) -- Air Force Commander Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo stated today that the government party or movement to which he referred in his remarks yesterday must be made up "exclusively of civilians" and that the military must abstain from exerting "any kind of tutelage" over the civilians.

Lami Dozo made these remarks to the afternoon newspaper LA RAZON of this capital to explain remarks he made yesterday on the creation of a movement to allow the continuation of the process.

Lami Dozo said that "it has nothing to do with a civilian-military movement, but exclusively a civilian movement, intended especially to organize all those citizens who are identified with the ideals and objectives which gave rise to the process in 1976, and who have honestly and unselfishly given their support and cooperation."

The air force commander added that "now, as men of the armed forces, disregarding any kind of speculation, with the disinterest and renunciation which General San Martin taught us, we must entrust the continuation of the struggle for the objectives of the process to the citizens, regardless of whether this struggle comes from the government or from the ordinary citizen, and we must abstain from exerting any kind of tutelage on them."

The remarks made by Lami Dozo yesterday provoked strong protests today among political and union sectors, which are almost unanimously opposed to the formation of a government party.

CGT WARNS MINISTER ABOUT 'SOCIAL OUTBURSTS'

PY031953 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0018 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- The Argentine Labor Confederation-Brasil [CGT-Brasil] today urged Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran to give "an urgent, real, effective solution" to unemployment and inadequate salaries and warned him that, otherwise, "social outbursts will become both unavoidable and uncontrollable, because no one should attempt to force us, Argentine workers, into famine in this fashion."

Seven CGT-Brasil leaders led by Secretary General Saul Ubaldini stated their demands in a document they delivered today to Minister Villaveiran during a 3-hour meeting. The union leaders viewed the meeting as "a demonstration of the good receptiveness" they have found in the minister.

The CGT document asks "the self-styled transition government to avail itself of this transition stage to effectively promote democracy in our country and to move our nation toward the great destiny our people long for."

The document terms unemployment "the first, most serious problem" which condemns millions of people to endure hunger and despair" and charges that those measures adopted until now have not been "truly instrumental in prompting the recovery of the national production apparatus which had been deliberately destroyed with concealed purposes."

The CGT-Brasil then demands "the immediate adjustment of minimum wages to the actual needs of an average family to make it possible to have a decent life and that salaries be adjusted permanently to compensate for their deterioration."

The CGT-Brasil also asks that "prices of basic products be controlled to stop the speculation that takes place to the detriment of the people, and that cost of medicines be frozen."

Apart from Ubaldini, the CGT delegation consisted of Ricardo Perez (truck drivers), Roberto Carcia (taxi drivers), Jose Montani (private petroleum workers), Raul Folla (printing industry workers), Osvaldo Borda (rubber industry workers) and Luis Pecora (construction). The CGT-Brasil also requested the repeal of decree No 9 of the military junta which banned union activities.

The CGT-Brasil demands "immediate union normalization which should be implemented through the return of the unions to their legitimate authorities as a prior step toward immediate elections which should be held without government interference."

The CGT also demands that "those assets illegally seized be immediately returned to the CGT."

It also asks that the rent law be revised "to modify those lease contracts in force to adjust them to the economic possibilities of the tenants. The cost of the rent should not exceed 20 percent of their salary."

It finally proposes the repeal of the institutional act and "the reinstatement of all those workers who had been either dismissed or declared dismissable due to their union, political or related activities."

The CGT-Brasil concludes by stating that "the situation we are enduring is on the brink of becoming intolerable" and claims that "social peace has a price: human dignity and social justice."

UCR RELEASES PLENUM POLITICAL DOCUMENT

PY032030 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- The political document issued by the plenum of the National Committee of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], which was released tonight, states that the UCR will not attempt obsolete formulas, unsuccessful experiments or outdated schemes and that neither the UCR nor the people will accept any conditions.

The document adds: "It is essential that the Argentine people play their role in building their own national greatness. Therefore, after the political parties have become duly organized and legitimate, general elections should be called for in 1983, thus starting the fruitful stage of the definitive reconstruction of the republic."

Concerning the conditions for starting such a stage, the UCR stresses that democracy does not tolerate guardians and that those governors who engage in politics cannot continue in their posts, those who asked for partial elections cannot perform as leaders, and those who are representatives of the international banking system cannot stay in power.

The UCR warns that "Argentina's decay was not caused by the Constitution but, to the contrary, by violating the Constitution." The document also makes a call for a return to the republic -- for which purpose we should be republicans -- and for supporting democracy -- for which purpose we should be democrats.

"Being a radical -- the document goes on -- means not accepting submissiveness." At the same time it adds that the UCR, which does not refuse to talk with any sector, has stated its reorganization and it has reaffirmed its decision to restore moral principles and to change the structure of a society which tolerates neither totalitarian submissiveness nor the degradation imposed by the exploitation of economic privilege.

After referring to the history of the party throughout its more than 90 years of existence and to the Arturo Illia administration, the UCR proclaims that it is open to those who faithfully share its desire to cooperate with an unpostponeable undertaking aimed at a change, to those who without hate, reproach, deception or skepticism feel the need for making their contribution to this historical adventure of restoring democracy and definitevely recovering the republic.

The document states: "The democratic regime will be made possible by adherence to institutionalization and by the end of fear and of irrational attitudes. This will be the cement that will consolidate the regime." The UCR then states that all this will be essential provided the rational definitions of our differences are respected, thus permitting a pluralism which will not hinder the effectiveness of the successive governments to be chosen by the majority.

The document stresses that "we demand, without further delay, a political timetable with concrete terms." It also reaffirms "our adherence to our doctrinal principles and our struggle in defense of the nation's future at this decisive moment."

In another passage of its document, the radical committee states that the UCR believes that the world crisis will only be surmounted by a deeply human crusade aimed at releasing man from all degradations stemming from all forms of imperialism and absolutism.

Finally, the UCR calls upon each citizen to meditate responsibly on these remarks which seek, beyond the dramatic current circumstances, the welfare of the people and the definitive restoration of the republic.

CLARIN ON CONFUSED POWER STRUCTURE

FYO31357 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Aug 82 pp 12-13

[By Joaquin Morales Sola from the "Political Panorama" page]

[Excerpts] During the past few days, General Nicolaides once again executed the tactic that is so characteristic of him: He made a spectacular move and then stayed quiet until the waters calmed down.

He removed all the officers who had been stationed in the Malvinas up to the rank of major, and this, obviously, has not been well received in closed army circles.

This situation has not been ignored by the army's top echelon (there are many who are still hot from war, a prominent general was heard to say), and to cool them down, 600 officers have been scattered about the country, including officers who did not participate in the war, so that they won't be able to form "organic groups."

In fact, a house cleaning does not seem strange -- it should not be, at least -- after a lost war. There are other things bothering them: "That the house cleaning," in their opinion, "should have been done from top to bottom and also sideways."

"The measures adopted so far lead us to believe that a group of generals simply arose with their troops and left for the Malvinas, without receiving a political decision in conjunction with the higher echelon of the three branches, according to one line of thinking shared throughout the military.

Perhaps for this reason a major general -- Garcia -- commander of the V Corps -- has requested retirement: The removal of lower ranking officers was indeed untenable, while the chief of the Malvinas operation still commanded a large military unit.

Many of the things that happened in those frantic days are now being told by General Menendez in a report he is now writing: "It is the most extensive report that I have written in my life," he told a close friend.

It is not by chance that Menendez has granted two or three interviews during the past few days: "It reflects the need to defend himself before he is forgotten," a man who knows Menendez said.

The euphoric general of other times is having problems, however, reconstructing those historic days, since before the surrender he destroyed the documents he had at his disposal.

Copies of messages he transmitted via Comodoro Rivadavia and the recordings of telephone conversations, which are kept at army headquarters, are valuable, however.

From what could be learned, nothing will be missing from the part in which Menendez comments on the preparations for the occupation, because he will thoroughly detail certain improvisations which were decisive in the final result.

Menendez reportedly received an order to get ready to take over as governor of the Malvinas -- an order given personally by Galtieri -- on 2 March, a month before the occupation.

Ten days later Menendez reportedly gave Galtieri a draft of a number of measures for the civilian administration of the islands.

But that document also had a number of questions on the feasibility of the operation, which Menendez tried to explain to Galtieri, but the latter answered: "General Menendez, you are under orders of the military junta, limit yourself to fulfilling it."

The only thing certain so far is that the much talked about proposal for a civilian vice president has begun to die before it is born.

Among the papers of the navy there is, for example, the possibility of definitely rejecting that proposal for being "inappropriate," although there are also studies of some variations on the plan for creating the position of vice president.

There are even different points of view on who would designate the vice president. The army feels that it would be most appropriate for General Bignone to designate him, while the navy and the air force agree that the military junta must do it, because the objective is to achieve -- through this formula -- the recomposition of the junta.

When the proposal for a vice president was emerging, a new idea was also developing, what is called by the military the "Aramburu gambit," because it consists in subordinating the armed forces to the president of the nation, who would have the title of "provisional" president.

In this manner -- it is said -- the armed institutions, without any political responsibility, would only be moved by the common objective of relinquishing power "as soon as possible," according to the navy's way of thinking.

But when the idea became public knowledge, no one claimed responsibility for it: Someone from the military tribune let the stone fly and then hid his hand.

The only institution that was opposed to the idea from the very beginning was the air force: "Rather than that we may as well stay as we are," is the categorical remark made by Air Force Commander Lami Dozo.

The navy admits that that proposal is "hardly viable" and that it does not like the idea very much either.

The army is "perplexed" by the origin of that rumor which -- according to a reliable source -- "did not come from nor was it studied by the army command," although it has been attributed to the army command.

There are still those who say that a man close to Nicolaides suggested to him that the idea could be emerged from the army without Nicolaides knowing it: "If that is so, I will break the neck of the man responsible for it," the army commander reportedly answered in a rage.

Regardless of all this, somewhere in the military apparatus this idea is being studied, including also the designation of a civilian vice president to refurbish the entire Aramburu structure, which also had a vice president, although a military one.

The idea is to rebuild armed forces unity, but to achieve this, all the laws and possible ammendments of the regime must be studied, with that natural inclination -- as President Mitterrand would say -- that revolutions must first go through the house of the notary.

What we are dealing with, after all, is that fruitless inclination to regulate by decree all human affairs.

LIBYA SENT GIFTS IN THANKS FOR MILITARY AID

PY031509 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1143 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry is making arrangements to send two Creole horses to Libya as a present for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as an expression of gratitude for the military aid Libya rendered during the Malvinas war.

Reliable sources have revealed that during the conflict with Great Britain, the Argentine Government, which received military aid from Libya, paid for the military equipment that country supplied and also conveyed its gratitude by shipping fresh fruit and vegetables to Libya.

On that occasion, the navy sent a small sailboat to Al-Qadhdhafi, while the air force gave him a pilot's leather jacket with a golden Argentine coat of arms.

In turn, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri -- at that time army commander in chief -- had ordered the sending of two Creole horses from the army's remount and veterinary board to the Libyan ruler, but the horses have not yet been sent because of the events which followed the fall of Puerto Argentino.

President Reynaldo Bignone has now confirmed the decision to send the two horses to Libya.

OFFICIAL REPORTS LOSSES DUE TO TRADE SANCTIONS

PY021804 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt] (DYN) -- Economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by the European Economic Community (EEC) during the Malvinas Islands conflict have cost the country one billion (thousand million) dollars, according to Foreign Trade Undersecretary Jorge Caminotti.

Imports have been reduced 30 percent as a result of the EEC measures, Caminotti told reporters yesterday, causing a scarcity of industrial inputs.

Caminotti said the above figures were contained in a report written by the Argentine support committee of the Latin American Economic System which met last week in Buenos Aires.

He explained that the 1 billion dollars were lost as a result of exports which could not be sold to Common Market countries, higher freight rates for those exports and imports which were sent to and from Third World countries, and the drop in shipping business.

BRIEFS

NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 26 Jul -- Antonio Eduardo de Carvalho Ressano, the new Portuguese ambassador to Argentina, today presented his credentials to President Bignone. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1608 GMT 26 Jul 82 PY]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS -- Buenos Aires, 26 Jul -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari today administered the oath of office to Enrique Lupiz and Arnoldo Listre as under secretary for foreign relations and director general of the Foreign Ministry, respectively. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 26 Jul 82 PY]

NEW YPF TANKER -- The tanker "Ingeniero Ondarts" was officially commissioned to the Government Oil Deposits [YPF]. The tanker is 24,000 tons deadweight and has a 4,500-mile range. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jul 82 p 2 PY]

VILDOSO PROMISES ECONOMIC EMERGENCY PLAN

PY0031419 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon said in Ucurena, Cochabamba, yesterday that the installation of the 1980 congress would be a threat to the economic stability of the government.

In his speech commemorating the Day of the Indian, the president promised that the armed forces will implement an economic emergency plan in order to deal with the current crisis of the country, a crisis which is disastrously affecting the lower-income sectors.

President Vildoso also said that the military-peasant pact implies the unity of the peasants and the armed forces of the nation and called upon the peasants to prevent schisms among themselves.

He reaffirmed that his regime definitely plans to hold elections next year.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT CALLED TO LA PAZ

PYC40208 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Aug (AFP) -- Rodolfo Virreyra Flor, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, which has its headquarters in Sucre, the historical capital of Bolivia, has been urgently called to this capital after making a statement that he would be willing to assume the position of president of the republic if civilians and the military unanimously ask him.

This statement was preceded by a request submitted by Carlos Valverde Barbery, former deputy of the conservative Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), asking Virreyra Flor to declare the current military regime illegal.

Valverde Barbery also asked that the president of the Supreme Court assume the position of chief of state while a call for new elections is made.

Everything seems to indicate that the remarks made by the president of the Supreme Court has annoyed the military junta and that this is the reason why he was called to the office of Interior Minister Edgar Rojas Ruiz to explain the content and range of his remarks.

In the history of Bolivia, there has not been a single case of a president of the Supreme Court assuming the position of president of the nation despite the fact that constitutional procedures exist for this.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF F-104'S CAUSES CONCERN

PY030400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 2 Aug (AFP) -- It has been learned in economic circles that the purchase of 52 F-104 airplanes from Belgium, according to a report from that country and published today in this capital, has caused irritation in international financial circles and will reportedly delay the concession of stand-by loans which Bolivia needs to refinance its foreign debt.

Although the purchase was ordered in August 1981 when the country was ruled by a junta of commanders made up of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, Gen Rene Bernal Escalante and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, the measure was not definitely firmed up until last week.

Unofficial sources have stated that the air force exerted great pressure for the purchase of the airplanes, so that the air force could support another member of the army, Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon, in his post as chief of staff.

ATTACK AGAINST PRESIDENT TURBAY THWARTED

PA032355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Neiva, Colombia, 3 Aug (AFP) -- A dynamite attack against President Julio Cesar Turbay was thwarted today in this city of southwestern Colombia, the CARACOL Network reported quoting official sources.

The explosive device, contained in a briefcase, had been placed near the vehicle of the chief of state, some 50 meters from the stand where Turbay was presiding over the inauguration of the new justice palace in Neiva, capital of Huila Department, 300 km from Bogota.

According to the report, one of the presidential bodyguards saw the mysterious briefcase and immediately requested the assistance of experts who deactivated the explosive device, whose power was not disclosed.

Minutes before, another small bomb had exploded behind the Neiva cathedral without causing victims or damages.

The pertinent investigations are taking place amid strict secrecy, the sources added. However, no one has been arrested for the thwarted attack, which has thus far not been claimed by any extremist group.

It is not known if Turbay, whose presidential term ends this coming Saturday, commented on the matter, because he returned to Bogota at the end of the ceremony.

CABINET RESIGNS, PRAISES TURBAY ADMINISTRATION

PA040236 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- All cabinet members have met with President Turbay Ayala to submit their collective resignation. In a letter that General Camacho Leyva did not sign due to its political implications, they acknowledged that the president had guided them with exemplary patriotism and proven efficiency.

President Turbay Ayala decorated his main advisers with the Boyaca Cross and thanked them for a job well done.

Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman read the collective resignation on behalf of his colleagues at a special ceremony at Narino Palace.

In their message the ministers pointed out that the president had always honored them with his confidence and had given them wise advice. They stressed that President Turbay Ayala had been fair to the political parties the ministers represented in the cabinet. The ministers added that there will be no doubt as to the president's dignity, and that he always acted with absolute honesty as he has done throughout his life.

In presenting our resignation, it is obvious that we will always be ready to defend your government work and to assume the responsibility for our own government actions, they concluded in the letter.

In an impromptu speech, Minister Eastman said that he felt that he and his counterparts had complied with their duty toward the fatherland and their respective parties, and that history would have to admit that Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala wanted to and managed to serve Colombia.

In concluding, he said that the outgoing president will not be able to stay on permanent leave, as he was sure that his party and the country would soon demand his participation.

THREE NEW MINISTERS TO BE INSTALLED 4 AUG

PY030355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (AFP) -- It was announced here today that three new ministers will be installed in President Fernando Belaunde's cabinet on Wednesday.

The current energy and mines minister, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, will be replaced on Wednesday by Fernando Montero Aramburu, who has served as deputy energy and mines minister. Kuczynski tendered his resignation for personal reasons and according to what has been learned, he is planning to travel to the United States to work for an enterprise. Kuczynski was working for this U.S. enterprise when he was summoned by President Belaunde to form part of his cabinet 2 years ago.

The other two changes in the cabinet are a result of a cooperation agreement entered into between the conservative Popular Christian Party (PPC) and Popular Action, the government party.

According to this agreement, the PPC must propose the names of two ministers every year. Therefore, Armando Buendia Gutierrez will become justice minister, replacing Elias Larosa, and Gonzalo de la Puente Lavalle will be installed as industry, tourism and integration minister, replacing Roberto Percivale. Larosa and Percivale are also members of the PPC.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

PY031413 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] On arriving in Lima on a 2-day official visit, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo last night said: I believe Europe and Latin America should strengthen their ties through their common links to overcome the difficulties they experienced in recent months.

Colombo will meet with President Fernando Belaunde Terry and with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, and will chair a meeting of Italian ambassadors accredited to Latin American countries. He is the first European foreign minister who is visiting South America after the Malvinas war.

Welcoming him at Lima's International Airport were Foreign Minister Arias Stella, Italian Ambassador di Roberto, Papal Nuncio (Mario Dagliaselli), [as heard] Italian ambassadors accredited to other Latin American governments and diplomats.

TERRORISTS RAID TWO AGRICULTURAL CENTERS

PY032242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 3 Aug, (AFP) -- It was reported here today that 3 days ago terrorist groups raided Tocotopata and Huacoy in Andahuaylas Province, located 800 km southeast of Lima. One peasant died and two agricultural research centers were seriously damaged as a result of this raid.

One group of terrorists raided the Miguel Grau agricultural cooperative in Tocotopata, located 30 km from the city of Andahuaylas in Apurimac Department. These terrorists killed a peasant, Francisco Huaman Galinddo, and destroyed farm machinery, the newspaper EXPRESO has reported.

Another group made up of an unidentified number of terrorists raided another agricultural research center near Huacoy, also located in the Andahuaylas Province. However, the report adds that the police reports did not clearly specify what damages resulted from the raid.

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP ATTACKS POLICE PATROL 3 AUG

FL031248 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1235 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- A group of unidentified individuals attacked Patrol 2997 at dawn today, killing one of the patrolmen and seriously wounding the other, Mexico City police reported. According to the report, the unidentified persons, who were traveling in a pickup and a Ford Mustang, fired on the policemen at 0240 today at Lazaro Cardenas and Emperadores in Colonia Portales.

The patrolmen were identified as Juan Rodriguez Mujica, 36, and Juan Bravo, 35. Bravo died in Ambulance 146 en route to the 20 de Noviembre Hospital

So far the police say they do not know the reasons for the attack and have no further information about the vehicles or their occupants.

LABOR LEADER ATTACKS DECISION ON PRICE INCREASES

FL040015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Regarding the recent price increase in goods and services, Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), warned today that Mexican workers will not make any more sacrifices and they will only demand what is just. The CTM leader noted that the labor sector will demand compensation for the loss in purchasing power.

Velazquez reported that the CTM's economic affairs commission is studying the impact that the recent announcements, issued by the Commerce Secretariat, has on prices. Velazquez also said the decisions issued by the Workers' Congress, which is studying the situation, will be obeyed by all the member organizations. However, he declined to talk about strikes or drastic measures.

UNESCO TALKS DELEGATES VIEW CULTURAL INDENTITY

FL031451 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0132 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban delegate Miguel Cossio stated here today that economic and political independence is necessary to preserve and develop a state's national identity, even though it might be denied by colonialism. During the second world conference on cultural policies being held in this captial, the Cuban representative added that colonialism, which attempts to impose foreign standards on the peoples, continues to exist in Latin America, and cited as an example the fact that Cuba had to endure a massive cultural invasion over more than half a century.

After proposing that UNESCO sponsor interdisciplinary studies of the relationship between the economy and culture, Cossio indicated that cultural identity can only be reaffirmed through national sovereignty.

Venezuelan delegate Felipe Massiani stated that it is important to take into consideration the cultural elements as the means for man's participation in society as well as the factor of coexistance and social accomplishment.

Finland's delegate Roger Broo stated that, without affecting the countries' development and cultural identity, it is necessary to stimulate modern technology and mass production in order to encourage the active participation of all citizens in the process of cultural development. The delegate from Saudi Arabia, Iyad Nandany, said the time has come when culture, within the contemporary world, should serve as a means to bring men closer together, guaranteeing peace for mankind and at the same time enriching culture.

For his part, Jurgen Schlegel, delegate from the FRG, stated that the first problem nations must face is the concept of culture, which he defined as all that man has added to nature, both material and spiritual, and which goes on from generation to generation.

Finally, the PLO delegate to the conference stated that the Palestine Studies Institute continues to operate in exile in the midst of the relentless bombardment by the Israeli artillery in Beirut. He added that the preservation of the Palestinians, cultural identity has been a sustained struggle since 1948, the date the state of Israel was created.

Hart Notes Unity

FL031202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Armando Hart, minister of culture and chief of the Cuban delegation to the UNESCO conference on cultural policies, has noted the identity of opinions prevailing among the participating Latin American countries. The Cuban leader said such unity of opinion on the most diverse topics also includes the majority of the delegations. The points of agreement include the defense of national cultural patromonies in the face of the attacks by transnational enterprises.

Hart indicated that the United States opposes the reaffirmation of national cultures, and U.S. representatives have even complained in international forums about what they term the minority dictatorship. But we, the developing countries, cannot accept a minority dictatorship, the Cuban culture minister, who is also one of the vice presidents of the conference, stressed.

Hart said he supports the proposal by Greek Culture Minister Melina Merkouri, the world-renowned, actress, requiring that stolen cultural wealth be returned to the countries they were taken from and that the identity and creative freedom of artists be respected. Likewise, Hart said he favors holding a high-level Latin American cultural meeting, which is expected to take place in Caracas next year on the occasion of the bicentennial of liberator Simon Bolivar's birthday.

Hart Press Remarks

FL031246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0254 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos said today that the second world conference on cultural policies could be blocked by the United States and its allies. In a press conference, the Cuban minister asserted that Latin America is more united following the support given to Argentina in its demand that the Malvinas Islands -- under the control of England since 1833 -- be returned to it.

Hart accused the United States of refusing to negotiate in a comprehensive way on the transnational news agencies, which control 90 percent of the world's information. This could block the conference taking place in this capital.

Hart said France has a strong majority support in the forum in denouncing the United States' attempt to impose a boycott of the gas pipeline on the Europeans, while the U.S. administration decided to resume its sales of grain to the Soviets. He stated that the French recommendation to the developing countries to unite and struggle against colonialism is a crusade the Cubans must undertake.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Mexico, 31 Jul -- National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) Director Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez has reported that a cultural-scientific cooperation agreement has been signed with the Soviet machine tool institute. He added that in keeping with this agreement, IPN will receive cultural and scientific assistance from the Soviet institute until 1984. He said Soviet professors will be coming to Mexico in the next two years to hold conferences and exchange experiences in teaching and scientific research, while Mexico students will visit the Soviet institute for postgraduate work. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 31 Jul 82 FL]

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED

PA032017 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2003 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] We have just received the list of new Cabinet ministers:

Government and justice	Justo Fidel Palacios
Foreign affairs	Jorge Illueca, acting vice president
Finance and treasury	Orville Gooding
Public works	Hector Ortega
Agricultural development	Rodrigo Spiegel
Commerce and industries	Mario de Diego
Labor and social welfare	Jose Gumersindo Montenegro
Health	Dr Gaspar Garcia de Paredes
Housing	Raul Rolando Rodriguez P.
Planning and economy policy	Menalco Solis
Presidency	Gabriel Castro
Education	Susana Richa de Torrijos

Rogelio Cruz will be the president's private secretary.

The vice ministers are:

Government and justice	Jorge Lee
Foreign affairs	Jose Maria Cabrera, acting minister
Finance and treasury	Ricaurte Vasquez
Public works	Edgardo Jaen
Agricultural development	Jerry Wilson
Commerce and industries	Ricardo Real
Labor and social welfare	Luis Anderson
Health	Gladys C. de Lam
Housing	Antonio de Leon
Planning and economic policy	Hector Alexander
Presidency	Ester N. de Kirkland
Education	Lorenzo Palma

Autonomous Institutions

PA032259 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2010 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Here are the names of the new directors of the government's autonomous institutions:

Colon Free Zone	Jaime Fernandez
National lottery	(Maruja Moreno de Gorday); assistant director, Augusto Valderrama
National Water and Sanitation Institute	Engineer Ivan Estribi
Social Security Fund	Luis Alberto Arias; assistant director, Engineer Mario Typaldos
Human Resources Education and Training Institute	Paulino Romero
National Telecommunications Institute	Engineer Luis Blanco
Agricultural Development Bank	Dr Hugo Pereira
National Financial Corporation	Dr Marcos Fernandez
National Sports Institute	Alejandro Ayala
National Culture Institute	Diogenes Cedeno Cenci
National Casinos	Jose Luis Sosa
Cemento Bayano	Santiago Torrijos
Civil Aeronautics Board	Cesar Rodriguez
Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	Edwin Fabrega
National Savings Bank	Luis C. Pabon
National Bank	Rafael Arosemena
National Mortgage Bank	Silverio Melfi
Panamanian Institute for Special Training	Maritza de Landau

President Remon Racetrack	Alberto Echevers
Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute	Dennis Arce
Cerro Colorado Mining Development Corporation	Jaime Roquebert
La Victoria Sugar Corporation	Darien Ayala
National Port Authority	Maj Aristides Valdonedo
General Directorate for Community Development	Rigoberto Paredes

PAREDES GIVEN 2 HOURS TO EXPLAIN PRESS SHUTDOWN

PA031925 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The Supreme Court has accepted the appeal presented by Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra [publisher of LA PRENSA] against the order issued by National Guard Commander Gen Ruben Dario Paredes.

Magistrate Ramon Palacios has asked General Paredes to submit a report on the reasons for the order within the next 2 hours.

An immediate result of the acceptance of the appeal is the provisional suspension of the effects of the order to close the newspapers until the court has issued a ruling on the appeal.

HIGH-LEVEL CHANGES SEEN AS 'RAY OF HOPE'

PA031509 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Nation's Current Situation," read by news director Rodolfo Valdes]

[Excerpt] The significant developments of the past weekend -- the most important of which were the president's resignation, the vice president's assumption of power and the National Guard commander in chief's recommentations to the executive branch, an obvious effort to restore stability to public administration and to rectify worrisome situations in the life of the nation -- are facts that demand the citizen's attention and interest, regardless of his or her social status, economic conditions or political affiliation.

What is now being suggested is the implementation of new and honest policies on the basis of which harmony can prosper and the people's faith in peace and work can be renewed.

The statement made by the chief of the National Guard is, in itself, a solemn commitment to the entire country. The nation is now anxiously awaiting definitive and sweeping rectifications, based on its faith in the high moral quality of the fatherland's good sons. It is their spirit of patriotism that will determine whether we will build a peaceful and enlightened future or face one filled with the dark, stormy clouds of discord.

A light has appeared at the end of the tunnel; a ray of hope has begun to shine on the fatherland's somber horizon. This isn't the time for hysterical reaction or for opportunistic deals deriving from greed and intrigue. The Panamanian people must demonstrate the utmost prudence and patience in giving vitality to a movement that seems to be promoting renewal and that needs the support of all of the country's sectors, so that this encouraging initiative can become a permanent achievement, contributed to by both the government and the people, for the sake of the country's peace.

BELIZE

PROTEST LODGED OVER ALLEGED GUATEMALAN INCURSION

FL032130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2116 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Belmopan Belize, August 3, CANA -- Belize today lodged a strong protest with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar following an alleged Guatemalan incursion into Belizean territory over the weekend. Belize's ambassador to the U.N. Robert Leslie, who lodged the protest, also asked the secretary-general to circulate the note among members of the world body.

The Government Information Service [GIS], in its first statement on the incident which took place on Saturday, said four men, later identified as military personnel, from Guatemala's border garrison, crossed over into Belize's western border station. The men said they were civilians and that they had visited a nearby military outpost. While returning to the border, Belize police noticed they were behaving in a suspicious manner and arrested them, the GIS said.

The GIS statement added that the men were found with hand grenades. Police subsequently charged the four with unlawful possession of explosives, granted them bail on their own recognisance and afterwards escorted them back to the border. At the border, the GIS statement continued, armed Guatemalans crossed into Belizean territory to greet their returning colleagues.

Belize has a longstanding territorial dispute with its Spanish speaking neighbour, which has refused to recognise the former British colony's independence. Belize became independent September 21, 1981.

OPPOSITION LEADER CHARGES COUNTRY TILTS TO LEFT

PA032206 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Jul 82 pp 2, 58

[By Alvaro Galvez Mis]

[Text] The Government of Belize is looking for ways to introduce more than 3,000 Haitians into the country, to give them identification papers and to increase Premier George Price's chances in future elections. The Haitians' arrival will do great damage to this country [Belize] because they are in great need. These statements were made by Dean Lindo, an important opposition leader who, after having dedicated himself to private life for more than a year, has now returned to political life and is trying to regain his position as the leader of the United Democratic Party (UDP).

Lindo was a candidate for the post of premier in the 1979 elections in Belize, when international political experts believed the opposition had a fair chance of winning. Price's party, however, obtained an absolute majority and frustrated Lindo's hopes to become premier. Anyone who knew Lindo 2 years ago can see now that he seems to have gained experience. He has lost weight and speaks more slowly. He is the director of a local newspaper, which he has used to reintroduce himself in the political arena.

Referring to the current situation in Belize, Lindo says that "it is gloomy and uncertain, because Premier Price has demonstrated his inability to lead the nation." Price is obsolete, and it would be best for the people if he were to resign. At the moment he is flirting with the ultraleft, and that is dangerous for democracy in Central America. Lindo accused Ministers Assad Shoman and Said Musa -- two of the promoters of Belize's independence -- of inclinations toward communism. Dr Lindo said these two officials have engaged in "certain negotiations with Castro's agents." Belize's economy is facing an acute and difficult crisis. As a result of independence, the main business in the country have closed. There is an alarming unemployment rate, and apocalyptic hunger is beginning to take lives throughout the territory.

Price has lost popularity and his People's United Party (PUP) is nearly divided. He has not been able to improve the standard of living in Belize, and there is marked unhappiness in all sectors with the "false leader," who has been able to remain in power for over 18 years only through fraudulent elections. The people cannot continue to live in this difficult situation. Price has no alternative; either he resigns or Belize will inevitably sink.

Commenting on Price's decision to give refuge to many Haitian families now in the United States, Lindo characterized this position as "stupid." Belize is a very poor territory and our problems will only multiply if those Haitian families, which are poorer than we are, come here for refuge. Why don't they stay in the United States? Why doesn't President Reagan send them to Texas, Florida, Los Angeles and so forth? Why does it have to be Belize? The North Americans have a powerful industrialized nation and they are not underdeveloped, as Belize is. For this reason, all Belizeans must condemn Price's decision on this issue, given the fact that more than 3,000 Salvadorans have already sought refuge in Belize as a result of the political violence in that Central American nation.

Lindo asserted that "Price must be crazy to accept the Haitians." However, it must be said that there is an important reason for this decision and that the refugees will serve the premier's purposes. Some 3,000 Salvadorans have arrived, and it is expected that 3,000 Haitians will arrive as well. Price of course will support them with funds belonging to the people and will give them identification papers so they can participate in future elections. Price thinks that with these refugees he will assure himself another 15 years in power. But he is wrong. The people are beginning to awaken and will not accept fraud in future elections.

The Belizean opposition union is currently being directed by Dr Theodore Aranda, a Black who has not been involved in any political activity in the past 2 years. Lindo, who is trying at any cost to again become leader of the opposition, has said that if the UDP remains passive Price will have no worthy rival in the forthcoming elections.

Aranda, he said, has no political experience. He has completely dedicated himself to his private activities, has weakened the unity of the opposition and has isolated himself for the past 2 years. Some sectors don't even know him. The young people want an experienced and aggressive leader who will be continuously active to give life to the UDP. Aranda is not a worthy rival of Price. It appears rather that he has made some sort of hidden agreement with the governing party. He added: I could take the opposition's banner, but it is the rank and file who will have to decide that. Let's wait for the general convention to see if the rank and file prefer me or Dr Aranda.

This correspondent noticed during his tour through Belize that Price is popular among various sectors. He is considered "the father of independence," and many applaud him when he walks down the street. However, the economic situation is difficult in that disputed territory. There is unhappiness, and this could provoke the fall of the premier.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE -- Her excellency the governor general, Dr Minita Gordon, has appointed Sir Jonathan Roger Singham) to be a justice of the Supreme Court. (Singham) was sworn in by her excellency today. [Excerpt] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 3 Aug 82 FL]

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON QUERIED ON REAGAN, ENDERS REPORTS

PA030606 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Interview with Constituent Assembly President Roberto d'Aubuisson; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion on Panamanian President Royo's resignation?

[Answer] I only have the information that has appeared in the newspapers. I read that he resigned for health reasons. We did not expect this, but we hope that there is no more to it than the media have revealed.

[Question] Regarding the report Mr Enders presented to the Senate Foreign Affairs subcommittee, he said you were willing to hold dialogues with groups linked with the guerrillas. What is your opinion of Mr Engers' report?

[Answer] I am surprised, because at no time did I speak wtih Mr Enders when he was here for 2 or 3 days. We do not agree on a dialogue with the guerrilla leaders, in this case the subversives.

[Question] We spoke with the president yesterday, and he said that in the past it was negotiation, and now it is dialogue, and according to his statements there is a possibility.

[Answer] President Magana? Well, I don't think so. I have also been in contact with him, and he has been very emphatic in all his public statements in saying that there is nothing to talk about and no solutions to negotiate with these men. A bill will be drafted, or rather the president will present a pacification law; a peace committee will be appointed. Now, if this committee wishes to talk to them, it will be on their own, but not official talks, not government talks.

[Question] Who might be on this committee?

[Answer] According to what we have discussed with the president, it should be made up to include church and Red Cross representatives, officials that the Constituent Assembly might appoint and anyone the president might consider necessary. We could include some accredited foreign ambassadors as observers.

[Question] Regarding the report President Reagan presented to Congress, what do you think of the opposition of many congressmen to what President Reagan said?

[Answer] The number of congressmen who opposed President Reagan's decision decreased considerably compared to last year. This shows that the misinformation of the past is becoming truthful information. Everything has been improving. Of course they also have to release their own personal propaganda. Remember -- and don't forget -- that in November congressional elections will be held. Therefore they have to take advantage of anything to give the answers they believe their voters want to hear and in this way get their votes.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT COMMENTS TO NEWSMEN ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PA030440 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Gen Efrain Rios Montt told newsmen today that the presidency is a big responsibility that every citizen should share. He said what is important now is for Guatemala to build up its own personality through integration of the people and the government.

The world should also know that in Guatemala there is a government that is trying to solve problems honestly to improve our image. This does not mean we have to be individualist, Rios Montt added. In relations to the state of siege, Rios Montt said it is a status within the law. He explained that before, when there was no state of siege, people were taken out of their homes, and that was considered normal.

Regarding the import duties on foreign products, General Rios Montt said it was being done because Guatemala had always given more than it should have. Referring to the release of newsman Alvaro Contreras Velez by the outlawed Guatemalan Labor Party, Rios Montt said he was glad because Contreras Velez is a very good friend of his. He also referred to the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, indicating that dialogue is the way to solve problems and that he trusted in the good will and ethics of the governments to understand that Central America could end up as a testing ground for new weapons.

Further on, he talked about the state council, which he said will be established in the last half of August so it can start functioning next month. He said the council will be formed of representatives of political, social, economic and cultural sectors.

Asked about newswoman (Irma Plaquer), Rios Montt said the authorities did not know where she was but that she was definitely not in Guatemala. He said that he is going to ask (Jose Calderon Salazar) to tell the authorities who told him where she is, he added.

General Rios Montt explained that his government is interested in promoting the so-called Beans Policy, which is already having good results for the benefit of the rural areas. What is so interesting about this, Rios Montt said, is that the people are participating in the benefits.

Rios Montt told newsmen that Central America is trying reassert its personality among the nations of the world. Referring to Guatemala, he said is most unfortunate to see Guatemalans close their eyes to the country's reality.

He said an extremist was killed during an armed clash in the country's highlands, and in his pockets the authorities found $6,000 and several thousand Mexican pesos.

He also said he does not care if women working at the presidency wear skirts or pants, as long as they dress properly.

According to Rios Montt, political developments in Central America are the symptoms of a situation that needs to be analyzed. Rios Montt refused to make any comment regarding the new coup d'etat [as heard] in Panama and the situation in other Central American countries. However, he said political developments in Guatemala need to be analyzed to find a remedy for them if they need it. General Rios Montt said the doctors and surgeons of international policy are in Washington, Havana and Moscow. He insisted that the country should have the right of self-determination.

HONDURAS

FMLH SPOKESMAN VIEWS GOALS OF REVOLUTION

PA312323 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish No 147 Jul 82

[Interview with an unidentified spokesman of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, FMLH; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] When did the FMLH [Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras] emerge?

[Answer] The FMLH emerged on 16 September 1979 as a result of the progress of the democratic and revolutionary movement of the Central American area in general and of the national political situation in particular.

The name of our front is due to our desire to vindicate and pay permanent homage to the greatest revolutionary of the past century that our fatherland has ever had, Francisco Morazan, who with his views and revolutionary practices unceasingly struggled against colonial domination and the local sectors that served as its tools. His views are still valid, and we revolutionaries are only updating them and placing them in the true place they belong: on the side of our people.

[Question] What are the strategic objectives of the FMLH?

[Answer] The strategic objectives are determined by both our country's particular situation and by the Central American region's current crisis.

We believe that the change of the old structures of dependent capitalism imposed on us by U.S. imperialism cannot take place if we do not seize political power. That is why the seizure of political power is the main goal of our revolutionary activity. It was not we who provoked this situation, but the ruling classes, which have shown their repressive fierceness and conservatism to prevent the most elemental changes. The ruling classes will never give up their power peacefully, so it is up to the Honduran people and the FMLH to seize political power with arms.

The strategic objective and goal of our revolutionary activity is the construction of a democratic society on the bases of a keep agrarian transformation that will enable us to overcome dependence on capitalism and promote independent economic and political development. The underdevelopment of our country's economic and cultural structures is completely unfavorable to the establishment of a socialist system whose development demands exceed the current possibilities of material and human resources of our country and our people.

[Question] How is the Central American revolution developing, and what are its international effects?

[Answer] The victory of the Sandinist revolution broke the system of imperialist domination in Central America, because its development patterns do not respond to the interests of the transnational companies and a small group of capitalists. The essential trend of those patterns is to satisfy the needs of the popular masses, who despite their difficulties and sacrifices are beginning to feel the benefits of that revolution.

Since the fall of the Somozist dictatorship, there has been enthusiasm and faith in the rest of the countries, and the peoples have been deepening their struggles, particularly the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, who have deepened their struggles to new levels. The threats of military intervention by the U.S. Government, with the help of some Latin American governments, are manifestations of a very dangerous situation. It should be mentioned that the interventionist preparations were rejected by almost all the peoples of the world and by the democratic and socialist governments. What's more, inside the United States Reagan's militarism has been seriously questioned by the Latin American people and the Democratic Party. Therefore, the militaristic sectors had no alternative but to renounce temporarily their interventionist plans. This situation has been complicated by the Malvinas problem resulting from the U.S. colonialist support for Great Britain against Argentina, which is one of its principal allies in the Central American problem.

[Question] Apparently military intervention is no longer imminent. Nevertheless, the revolutionary and democratic spirit has not developed at the same rate since the victory of the Sandinist revolution in 1979. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] This is due to internal factors and to strategic changes in the revolutionary struggle with respect to the internal political conditions, although these have not changed substantially. Countries like Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica have held elections. They failed in the first two and remain the object of expectations in the other two.

The armed actions, especially in El Salvador, have had to be reorganized under the concept of a prolonged war. The confrontations with the class enemy are made in the framework of this new perspective. In Guatemala there have been appropriate tactical withdrawals in some operational areas and in the overall revolutionary war. This withdrawal by the revolutionary forces in readjusting to the problems and necessities of the war and the concept of a prolonged war coincides with the political withdrawal which manifests itself in our country as a result of popular expectations toward a new constitutional government.

[Question] What is your opinion of the project to "internationalize peace?"

[Answer] The Morazanist Front believes that the Sandinist revolution will always be the most important target of inperialism and Central American reaction, and that the problems and tensions that exist in our country will not be solved as long as the fascist sectors of the army persist in providing military aid to the Somozists and acquiescing to U.S. intervention plans. The "project to internationalize the peace" is circumstantial and the possiblity of its continued survivial determined by the development of the internal crisis. However, the Honduran people must demand from the government commitments that will prevent the construction of U.S. military bases on national territory, and demand that it desist from continuing its military aid to the Somozists, in order to establish solid peace agreements with the Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] How does FMLH analyze and interpret the presidential elections, and what is the internal political situation?

[Answer] With respect to the national political situation, the FMLH believes that with the inauguration of the Liberal government this year, after many years of military control with the complicity of the National Party, the deepening of the class struggle has decreased and entered a stage of retrenchment as a result of the people's expectations from the government. There is a kind of wait-and-see attitude, which will undoubtedly change during the course of the present year when the liberal government shows signs of its incapacity to solve the crisis and the problems of the Honduran people. To the same extent that the popular organizations intensify their struggles for their economic demands, the state will have to use repression in order to smash these movements. The government will then have unmasked itself, and the struggle between exploited and exploiters will continue its natural course, as happened in Nicaragua and as is now happening in Guatemala and El Salvador.

DEFENSE MINISTER: COUNTRY PREPARING FOR PEACE

PA040228 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Honduran Defense Minister Col Jose Serra Hernandez has said that the enemies of Honduras are across the border. Defense Minister Serra Hernandez said Honduras is not getting ready for war; it is getting ready for peace. The people, government and army are united, Serra Hernandez added. He also said subversive activities in the country are planned abroad, and that the enemies of Honduras are right here or close to our border.

He said that when the Honduran and Nicaraguan naval officers met around mid-July, they agreed to hold further talks at the request of either party when the high commands of their respective military forces decided they wanted to meet again. The meeting was held on that occasion to solve the problems they had so far. Further meetings are to be held in Honduras or Nicaragua. Asked about the tension between Honduras and Nicaragua, Serra Hernandez said that "Honduras is not been getting ready for war; it is getting ready for peace. This is all I can say." There have been no meetings, and top-ranking officers of other armies of the region have not asked for a meeting to discuss the incident near the Nicaraguan border.

With regard to the situation in Honduras and the war atmosphere resulting from the border incidents with Nicaragua, Defense Minister Serra Hernandez said that "the people, the government and the armed forces are as one." He reiterated that "our goal and desire is to maintain peace in Central America," However, nothing is clear yet because "we still have not found out who is spreading biased information that is harmful to Honduras' sovereignty."

HONDURAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES APPEAL TO WORKERS

AU031300 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 31/1982 p 25

["Excerpts" of appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras to all Honduran working people]

[Text] Honduras is experiencing a deep economic, social and political crisis like other Central American countries. Fundamental measures are necessary to solve it, and it cannot be overcome by a simple change of government or -- as recently the propagandists of the Liberal regime announced -- by a return to the constitutional order. The social unrest and the political instability prevailing in the entire Central American area cannot be attributed to the "subversive actions" of "communist agitators" -- as the spokesmen of imperialism are maintaining every day. These phenomena, which cause such concern to the conservative enterpreneurs and reactionary military people, are visible evidence of the fact that the model of dependent capitalism to which we have been subjected for over 100 years is at the end of its historic possibilities. The revolutions in the Central American area and in the Caribbean have made it clear that not only are the political-institutional structures bankrupt but so are the corresponding systems. It is a total crisis of the entire system.

The recurring statements that "violence has no place in Honduras" and that "we Hondurans are different" would be nothing but propaganda slogans would they not at the same time express an entire political concept: Certain circles want to prevent our country granting its generous hospitality to the thousands of refugees who are looking for protection on our territory from the dictatorial and bloodthirsty regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador. Any expression of internationalist solidarity by our people is to be suppressed and our homeland is to be transformed into a base for the Central American counterrevolution.

It is no secret to anyone that gangs of counterrevolutionary Somoza followers have developed in Honduras and are operating in Mosquitia, Olancho and El Paraiso, where they invade Nicaraguan territory and bring sorrow and death to the people who want to rebuild this country.

U.S. President Reagan declared bluntly that he will promote subversion in Central America. The CIA is carrying out training programs for all kinds of counterrevolutionaries operating from Honduran territory.

The situation of the working people in the country is constantly worsening due to the chronic unemployment. Officially it is maintained that the number of unemployed amounts to 164,000; according to other sources nearly 1/4 of the Honduran population capable of working is unemployed. The government wanted to convince us that it is better not to demand any wage increases, as the employment situation would then become even worse. The same government, however, promotes unemployment when it tries to reduce the state budget by 10 percent. It does so not by reducing the mammoth wages and privileges the ministers, deputies and bureaucratic elite of the state envoy, but by mass dismisssls of employees and officials.

In view of this situation, there remains only struggle. The Communist Party of Honduras appeals to all working people to unite in order to check the plans of imperialism and oligarchy, We call for:

-- The overthrow, by means of unity and organization, of those who want to unload the effects of the crisis for which the ruling classes are responsible on to the shoulders of the working people.

-- An end to the increase in living costs and consistent action against the speculators who make their bargains with the hunger of the people.

-- An improvement in the working and living conditions of the working people in the towns and in the country.

-- A halt to the mass dismissals, and new job opportunities by working out reasonable plans for the economic and social development.

-- Greater stimuli for small and medium industry and opposition to the intention of the big concerns.

-- Immediate implementation of the plans for agricultural reform on our territory and the revelation of secret bases of Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

-- An end to the repressive policy, abductions, detentions and murders of active leaders of the people's movement, a careful investigation of the "illegal cemeteries" and punishment of those guilty of such crimes.

-- An end to the hostilities against the refugees from El Salvador.

-- A policy of friendship with all countries of the world and respect for the right of the Central American peoples to free self-determination without reservation, as well as resolute condemnation of U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PROTESTS JOINT U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

PA031947 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 3 Aug (AFP) -- Nicaragua has officially charged that the United States is leading it toward an "unnecessary war with Honduras, which will have unforeseeable consequences." Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he forcefully rejected the "joint deployment" maneuvers the U.S. and Honduran Armies are staging near the border with Nicaragua.

D'Escoto's protest note, which was reported today by the progovernment newspaper BARRICADA, warned that "with its interventionist policy in Central America, the United States is promoting an unnecessary war between Nicaragua and Honduras, which will have unforeseeable consequences." BARRICADA said the Sandinist government has forcefully rejected "this new U.S. warmongering maneuver" and urged the Reagan administration "once again to initiate, in a serious and responsible manner, a process of dialogue and negotiations, within the spirit of the Mexican proposal and without any conditions." Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal, announced here in February, holds that negotiations are necessary to preserve peace in Central America without U.S. intervention and rejects any attempts at an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

D'Escoto's note to Shultz, dated Friday, also mentioned the dangers U.S. policy toward Central America still involves and affirmed that this policy "has not changed a single millimeter with the appointment of a new secretary of state."

The note said Nicaragua is concerned because these joint maneuvers coincide with an increase in counterrevolutionary activities that military units comprising former Somozist Guards are carrying out on the border. It also said that "those units are organized in regular army fashion and are equipped with sophisticated weapons, mostly U.S.-made, which they are using to invade Nicaragua from Honduran territory, causing innocent victims and sowing terror among our people."

After recalling some of the most recent attacks, D'Escoto said: "We cannot fail to point out the $19 million that the CIA has allotted to covert operations against Nicaragua." The document concluded by saying that the military exercises in Honduras "confirm the U.S. interventionist attitude in Central America," thus "contradicting statements made by the U.S. Government to the effect that it supports peaceful solutions to Central America's serious problems, when on the contrary it is making the crisis and tension in the area even worse."

MANAGUA AGREES TO DISCUSS HONDURAN PEACE PROPOSAL

PA040307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today announced to the Honduran Government its decision to include on the agenda in a forthcoming foreign ministers meeting the concepts contained in the Honduran proposal to internationalize the peace efforts. Nicaragua also expressed its desire to participate in the talks for the pacification of the Central American region.

Honduras' proposal to internationalize peace efforts in Central America was submitted last March to the OAS and the United Nations. The proposal has six basic points: general disarmament, reduction of foreign military advisers, an end to arms trafficking, international supervision of the territory, permanent dialogue and respect for established bo[illegible]s.

WEAPONS, LIQUOR FOUND IN LOCAL RED CROSS OFFICE

PA040416 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Red Cross is the height of corruption. Weapons have been found in the Red Cross office in Belmonte. Military uniforms, ammunition for Garand rifles, liquor and receipts for the sale of a rifle and a shotgun were found by the authorities. There is also definite proof that the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, has had great influence over the Nicaraguan Red Cross and that Red Cross Director Ismael Reyes has received a declaration from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, issued on 20 June in Panama, and also a document from the so-called Permament Commission on Human Rights.

CHAMORRO DESCRIBES EFFECTS OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

PA012339 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jul 82 p 8C

[Excerpts] "We are not willing to give an inch in our ideals, in the exercise of a free press and in defense of the great national interest," Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, director of the Manugua LA PRENSA, has said. "The independent press in Nicaragua is going through a crisis, and independent radio newscasts have not been aired since the state of emergency was decreed on 15 March," said the son of the unforgettable and legendary hero of the press who was the victim of a cowardly murder by hired assassins of the brutal Somozist military regime.

The young director related sadly the economic hardship suffered by independent radio newsmen who earn their living from their programs, which are now suspended by the FSLN. There are no possibilities in the short run for them to be aired soon, he said. The Nicaraguan journalist also reported that the two television stations are under government control, and only official groups have access to them. He added that of the three newspapers in circulation, two belong to the government and the other, LA PRENSA, exists under a strict regime of official censorship. He said that the General Directorate of Communications Media is in charge of censorship of the newspaper.

U.S. 'MANEUVERING' SEEN IN DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION

PA032323 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "An Irresponsible Provocation"]

[Excerpts] The provocation 2 days ago in Costa Rica against three Nicaraguan diplomats, which sought to link them to a terrorist act -- and such acts are contrary to Sandinist policy -- should lead us to a careful study of the area's situation and the way in which imperialism is maneuvering the forces under its influence to intensify its attacks against Nicaragua.

This is a very serious matter because it is not an isolated case. It is rather part of systematic provocations to isolate Nicaragua from the rest of Central America in order to prepare the ground for a massive military attack against Nicaragua. That would be the second stage of the present silent invasion.

The Costa Rican provocation comes at a time when clashes between our heroic soldiers against the Somozists along the Honduran border and the Honduran Army's defense of the counterrevolutionaries, whom it protects, arms and feeds, have created a tense situation between our country and the Honduran Government. Daily attacks against us are continuing from Honduran territory, from where planes take off on the criminal mission of bombing strategic targets in Nicaragua. There are still mortar attacks against our border posts. Our people are still shedding their blood in defense of their sovereignty.

Under these circumstances, it behooves U.S. interests to open a new front of attrition against Nicaragua, artificially creating the incident that ended in the expulsion of three Nicaraguan diplomats, and our government's expulsion of two Costa Rican diplomats in an act of legitimate reciprocity. They are trying to create among the Costa Rican people an image of an aggressive Nicaragua. The reactionary press is contantly feeding this image, while it praises the traitors and counterrevolutionaries, who have learned that these newspapers and radio stations are their best public relations agents.

According to CIA specialists in divisionism, the creation of Costa Rican animosity toward the Sandinist people's revolution is needed to allow bands of Somozists to operate freely in the neighboring country. At the same time, by increasing friction, they seek to distract world attention from the threat of war coming from Honduras. They try to blot out the Honduran soldiers' participation in the genocide against the Salvadoran people. In short, they seek to prepare the way for regionalization of the war, whose strategic objective is the destruction of the Sandinist people's revolution.

By pointing out the danger posed by the lack of responsibility of those in Monge's government who engage in this type of provocation, we are alerting the Costa Rican people and the honest members of the government not to be caught in this anti-Nicaragua plot.

CASTRO DECORATES SOVIET AMBASSADOR VOROTNIKOV

FL040050 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today awarded the Order of Solidarity to Vitaliy Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to our country. This is the first time this order has been awarded in Cuba.

The solemn ceremony, held at the Council of State's main offices, was attended by Army Gen Raul Castro and Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Arnaldo Milian Castro and Osmani Cienfuegos. Also attending the ceremony were vice presidents and members of the Council of State and officials of the Soviet Embassy in our country.

MONTANE MEETS WITH FOREIGN MONCADA DELEGATIONS

Soviet Delegation

PA031508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party's Politburo and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received the Soviet delegation invited by the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples] and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association to attend the festivities marking the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

The delegation is made up by Kakimzhan Kazybayevich Kazybayev, secretary [as heard] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; (Demin Ivan Pavlovich), Socialist work hero and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation; and (Viktor Nilosirov), first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and representative of the [word indistinct].

Rafael Polanco and Alberto Rodriguez, first deputy chief and section chief, respectively, of the General Department of Foreign Relations, and Sergio Lopez, executive secretary of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, also took part in the meeting.

Ghana Delegation

FL022300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Alternate Politburo member Jesus Montane Oropesa has held a meeting with Daniel (Alolga) A. Akata-Pore, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council and chief of his country's delegation invited to attend the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. During the fraternal talks, they covered topics of international and mutual interest. Neuris Vernier, member of [Cuba's Central Committee] General Department of Foreign Relations, also participated in the meeting.

MONTANE MEETS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

FL031302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and chief of the party's Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, has held talks in Havana with (Gerardo Ciaromonte), member of the Italian Communist Party Politburo.

During the meeting the two sides discussed international events and, particularly, the European and Latin American situation. Other topics taken up during the talks dealt with the movement for peace and detente in many parts of the world and with the further strengthening of cooperation between the two political organizations.

RAUL CASTRO INAUGURATES SANTIAGO PIONEER CAMP

FL021303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has inaugurated the "Omar Giron Alvarado" Pioneer summer camp, located in the Daiquiri area in Santiago de Cuba Province.

This camp is the fourth in the territory and has accomodations for 300 children, who will enjoy the areas for riding horses, recreation, skating and large halls for literature, plastic arts and music. It also has an infirmary for medical attention, tents, mess hall, a small train to ride around the camp and a park.

At the conclusion of his tour of the camp, Raul and those accompanying him signed the book of visitors, praising the Interior Ministry combatants for this beautiful work which they are presenting to the children of Santiago today.

CORRECTION TO CASTRO ADDRESS AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY

In the item entitled "Castro Addresses Anniversary Rally in Bayamo," published in the 27 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, on Page Q 6, a line was dropped from the fourth paragraph. The first sentence should read: "The harvest we have just completed has been one of the biggest in our history [applause] with a production of 8,207,178 metric tons of sugar, base 96."

BRIEFS

ICAP COMMEMORATES PERUVIAN INDEPENDENCE -- The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] has commemorated the 161th independence anniversary of Peru with a ceremony that was presided over by ICAP Vice President Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, and (Jorge Velazquez), the Peruvian charge d'affaires in Cuba. (Hilda Yacsa), the president of the association of Peruvian residents in Cuba appealed for a strengthening of ties between inter-American nations at a time in which imperialism is aggressively undermining our basic interests. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jul 82 FL]

BRAZIL

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY031416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0459 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Aug (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames tonight arrived at the Brasilia air base on a 48-hour official visit to the Brazilian capital.

Rojas Galdames, who was received by his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, will meet tomorrow with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo.

The head of Chilean diplomacy will meet with Saraiva Guerreiro tomorrow and Wednesday and the inter-American system, the Malvinas crisis and the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel will be among the main topics of their talks.

Hold Initial Talks

PY040216 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] The situation in Latin America, the Malvinas question and its repercussions on the inter-American system, and the dispute between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel were the topics discussed by the foreign ministers of Chile, Rene Rojas Galdames, and of Brazil, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, in their first round of talks.

The working meeting of the two foreign ministers lasted more than 2 hours. Regarding the Malvinas, the two foreign ministers discussed the proposal to include in the agenda of the UN General Assembly a specific item on the question so as to promote bilateral negotiations.

As reported by the Itamaraty spokesman, Brazil supports such an initiative, and, on the Chilean side, a negotiating process for the Malvinas problem is not unthinkable.

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

POLIO EPIDEMIC OVER -- Kingston, Jamaica, July 31, CANA -- Jamaica has announced that its polio epidemic is over and restrictions against the public gatherings have been lifted. Said Health Minister Kenneth Baugh; "We are now confident at this time that the epidemic is over -- the epidemic is contained and we can lift the restrictions." The crippling disease was first detected in the western parish of St James about two months ago. Since then two persons died and 57 other cases were positively identified. Jamaica immediately mounted an island-wide immunization campaign, which is now into its second phase. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 31 Jul 82 FL]

VENEZUELA

SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED

PA040311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 3 Aug (AFP) -- Venezuela today recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], it has been officially announced.

As Foreign Ministry communique notes that the SDAR's joining the body of independent countries is a "new advancement in the application of the UN decolonization policy and a real triumph of the Saharan people."